

A

# REVIEW

## OF THE

### Affairs of FRANCE:

Purg'd from the Errors and Partiality of *New-Writers* and  
*Petty-Statesmen*, of all Sides.

Saturday, November 11. 1704.

**T**He Character of Immoderate Principles, which our last gave an Imperfect Idea of, has some just Reference both to the *Imperial* and *Hungarian* Parties in *Hungary*, by which both sides pursuing Hot and Precipitant Measures, effectually Ruin'd the Country, and brought things to such Extremities, as might, with but a tolerable share of Prudence and Moderation, have been easily prevented.

'Tis very rare that a Publick Disaster happens between a Prince and his Subjects, without apparent Errors and Indiscretions on both sides; 'tis in vain to attempt the Particulars here; but the Emperor's forward seizing Count *Peter Serini*, the severe Proceedings against that Prince, a Person of so great a Family, so highly Ally'd to the greatest Families in *Hungary*, so very Popular, and exceedingly belov'd by the People, Brother-in-Law to Count *Frangipani*, Uncle to Count *Nadasdi*, Father-in-Law to Prince *Ragotski*, &c. the Sentence of having the Right-hand cut off, and afterwards the Head; the latter of which was Executed upon *Serini* and *Frangipani*, at *Newstad*, in the Year 1671. This immoderate and unseasonable Severity, so rivetted the Aversion of the *Hungarians*, against the *Germans*, as was the great means to make the Defection so Universal as it was, in the Year 1680, and 81. as has been Noted already.

The Encroachments of the *Germans* upon the

Civil Liberties of *Hungary*, having thus driven the People to Arms, had they made use of those Arms only to Redress their Grievances, only to fix their Just Rights upon lasting Foundations, and to prevent the Destruction and Ruin of their Country for the Future; These Papers should never have been found reflecting upon them; I should have been the last Man in the Nation that should have been found so much reproaching our own Revolution, and the Nations applying to the then Prince of *Orange* for Redress, as to blame the *Hungarians* for taking Arms to prevent the Invasion of their Native Rights, and to Defend their Inheritance and Possession, in Order to Convey Liberty and Property unbroken and entire, to their posterity.

But so far as these People, blinded by Private ends of any sort, perverted the Native Genuine end of taking Arms, *viz. Right and Liberty*; so far as they sought their Private Interest, the Assuming Powers they had before *o* Claim to; so far as they desig'd, Depositing their Sovereign the Emperor, merely for the sake of setting themselves up in his Room; so far they were meer *Traytors, Rebels and Monsters*; and all the Legal Claim to their own Rights and Liberties, died of Course.

As 'tis too apparent these Principles prevail in the Parties, Claiming a Right to take Arms; so by their violent Methods, laying aside all

D d d d      Moderation

Moderation ; the Poor and Well-meaning Protestants, whose end was merely the Establishment and Enjoyment of the free Exercise of their Religion, and the Liberty of Serving and Worshiping God according to his Command, and the Dictates of their own Consciences ; a Right no Human Power can Lawfully inhibit or restrain, were drawn in to joyn with, and further the Wicked and Ambitious Designs of other Men, which they had mistaken to be the same with their own.

And 'twas plain how these Innocent People were deceiv'd by the Consequences ; for when *the Cause ran against them*, and the Imperial Power prevail'd, these self-interested, Private designing Men, one by one, dropt off from the Party, forsook the Cause ; and leaving the Poor Protestants to pay for all, made their Peace with the Emperor. Thus *Budiani, Esterbasi, Petrosi*, and all the Leading Nobility of Hungary, dropt off from the Cause ; *Tekely* indeed was so far in with the *Turks*, that he fed himself with vain hopes of a turn of his Fortunes, till at last he appeared inclinable to come in with the rest ; which the *Turks* being Jealous of, seiz'd him, and kept him so long in Custody, till the Emperor having reduc'd the Party, made him no more offers that were worth his accepting.

Let any Man see here the Fruit of immoderate Councils ; on the part of the Imperialist, they drove the *Hungarians* to Desperation, and forc'd them to Arms : Immoderate Councils on the *Hungarian* Part, drove them to the horrid Extreams of Subjecting a Christian Kingdom to a Tributary Capitulation, and giving up their Liberties to the *Turks*, to prevent them from the Invasions of the *Germans* ; immoderate Councils drove them to the meanness of taking Orders from a *Turkish* Bassa, and betraying the Posts Committed to them by *Montecuculi*, the Christian General : Immoderate Councils led them to Depose the Emperor, and Capitulate with the *Turk*, to make Count *Tekely* King, make his Posterity their Hereditary Princes, and so part with their Elective Right, and at last Subject to the *Turks* by Article, to make no Choice afterward, without the Grand Seignior's leave.

Here's fighting for their Liberties with one hand, and parting 'em with the other ! Here's taking Arms to maintain the freedom of giving their Liberties away ! Here's Men Malecontent with the Emperor's infringing their Right of Election, at the same time agreeing not to Choose a King, without the Grand Seignior's Consent ;

afraid the Emperor should make them an Hereditary Kingdom, and yet agreeing to Count *Tekely*'s, and his Posterity, being Hereditary Kings ; Mutinying at the Taxes of the *Germans*, and yielding to an Ignominious Tribute to the *Turks*.

What share the Protestants, *as such*, had in this part of the Tragedy, does no where appear to me ; nor do any of the Relators of those Times Charge them separately or conjunctly, with having a hand in the Design of Subjecting the Kingdom to the *Turks*, or of bringing them down upon *Europe*. Sir *Roger Manly* tells us, That indeed they having a most considerable Grievance to Complain of, *viz.* The Liberty of their Religion infring'd, and their Right of Worship restrain'd, were the more easily hook'd in to joyn with the Nobility, as really believing they had nothing in their Design, but what was pretended, *viz.* the Liberty of their Country, and the Freedom of their Consciences.

As the Protestant Design was Honest and Just, so they adher'd to it with the more Constancy, and resisted to the last Extremity ; and this brought the weight of the *Germans* Revenge wholly upon them ; so that who ever was the Author of the Rebellion, it was the poor Protestants that paid for all ; The Imperial Indignation fell upon them, and when the rest made their Peace, by early returning to the Emperor's Party, and Abandoning the Protestants and their Cause ; the Protestants Defended themselves to the last, and bore the weight of a haughty, insulting, provok'd Nation.

Be it as it will, whether the Protestants were drawn in or no, and how far they were drawn in, not actually appearing, yet I lay this down as a Certainty, That *how far soever* they were concern'd with the Nobility, and designing Party, in bringing down the *Turkish* Power upon *Europe*, in Invading the Emperor in Conjuncion with the *Barbarians*, in Wafting, Burning, Ravaging and Destroying the Christian Neighbours, and in assisting the *Turks* and *Tartars*, as before ; *so far* they perverted the Right of taking Arms for self Defence, and Maintenance of Religious or Civil Rights ; *so far* they gave the Emperor too just a Title to Oppress them Since, and to Treat them Now as a Conquer'd People ; *so far* they Trespass'd upon their Charity, and Brotherly Concern for all their Fellow Protestants and Christians in *Europe*, whose Ruine was in no unlikely forwardness by that Attempt, and who, had *Vienna* been taken, had

by this time, perhaps been subjected to Mahometan Bondage and Slavery; so far they sign'd to the Destruction and Devastation of Europe, both in a Religious and in a Civil Construction, so far they Engaged all the Protestants of Europe, both to Fight and to Pray against them, and made their Interest directly opposite to the Safety of all the Church of God; so far, doubtless they were misled and mistaken, and carried beyond what they really Profess'd, or indeed Design'd.

And as this Design could not but be Odious both to God and Man, so it cannot but be owned to be the visible Hand of God, that overthrew both it and them; and that followed them afterwards, with a continued Series of Disasters and ill Successes, till they fell entirely into the Hands of their Enemies, and gave them too much Provocation to Treat them with all the Cruelty and Barbarity that they have done since.

## ADVICE from the Scandal. CLUB.

TWO Persons having been Summon'd before the highest Authority of the City, to answ're to a Charge brought against the Author, for Affronting the Magistracy, in a Story of a Feast, published in the last Review.

The Author thinks himself oblig'd to pay this Particular Respect to the Honourable Court, that has thought fit to Enquire into that Matter.

First he assures them, That the Story does not point at, nor is to be understood, of any Member of that Body, nor of the particular Place, Treat or Feast, which 'tis presum'd they are Pleased to understand it of; and he hopes the knowlege their Worships have of its not Corresponding with the Truth of Fact, will serve to convince them of it.

He farther assures their Worships, That whatever may have been Suggested to them of his forwardness to improve any unhappy Stories, sent him, he has always carefully avoided reflecting upon their particular Body, in meer Respect to their Dignity and Character; and has several Letters by him which he has Carefully suppress'd, becaute they seem'd to Affect the Members of that Court; which if they please to Demand, it shall either be prov'd, or the Letters produc'd.

And having premis'd this, in meer Defence to their Dignity and Stations in the City; He is their Humble Petitioner to Acquit the Persons now Questioned, as no ways, any more than himself, Guilty of Reflecting on that Body.

But if they are not pleas'd upon this Humble Address, to lay aside their mistaken Resentment, He hereby, but with all possible Respect, Tenders himself as the only Person Guilty; and is willing, for the Discharge of the Innocent Persons, to appear to any Proces they shall please to Commence against him, and

to stand to the just Arbitrement of the Law; and hopes their Worships will not be offended, that he chooses to make this offer, rather than to let other Men suffer on his Account.

The Publick having been promis'd a cold Treat, and invited by the Renter-Wardens of Stationers-Hall for their share of it; the Story is referr'd to the following Letter.

To the Gentlemen of the Scandal Club:  
WE, according to Custom, having been Chosen to Serve the Office of Renter-Wardens, of the Worshipful the Company of Stationers, do for our selves (by way of Prevention) make the following Narrative.

Whereas it has been endeavoured by folks of our own Company, and reported by others, that we have made, their, and our Hall, a Cook's Shop, or Common Ordinary; Feeding them by small Quantities of our Good and Wholesom Beef, a few rough and lean Geese; and Fowls, with Cabbage, not over farr, to clog their Stomachs; with one Bottle of Wine to eight Men, which we think to be a better Satisfaction to all Christian People, than the old Gormandizing Custom of Venison, Fowls, and Oysters, Tongues and Udders, fat Geese, Turkey Poulets larded, and all that old way of Book-sellers Eating, and immoderate Drinking. We think fit to let you know our Proceedings in the Wise Management of this our Affair; First, That we have been for ten, or more Years, last past, in a Confederacy with near sixty more, to pay to each other 10s. if one Member be Chosen. Secondly, if two, 10s. to each; the Persons that have preced'd us, have been Extravagant, to spend 10l. per Man, more than the Contribution Money, to be thought Generous; when surely we shall be thought more Prudent, by breaking all former Rules, to put as much into our own Pockets,

Pockets, tho' contrary to Articles; no master for that; it will be a help to stand Suit against the Arbitrary Company, who did once sue two Persons (Dorman Newman, and Nath. Ranew) for the like Practice, and made them pay a certain Sum. And the last Matter we shall tell you, is, That we would not trouble our Brethren with the Noize of Trumpets, Drums, Violins, &c. but had the Harmonious ringing of Plates, stamping, and something else, which is not proper to mention: The Master, Wardens, and all the Assistants, (whom we promised to get one to Whistle to, if they were fond of Musick) with half the Livery, left us in that Confession.

Gentlemen, As we own the Master, pray make as favourable Remarks as the Case will bear, for we are afraid, besides what the Company can do by their By-Laws, that such as have served the Office before us, and Entertained the Company according to Custom, will not pay their Contributions to us.

Yours, J. P.  
R. S.

Upon the whole, the Society were of Opinion, the Renter Wardens were in the Right, to keep the Company sober; for that if they had allowed them more Wine, or more Victuals than they did, it might have too much elevated their Spirits, and made them all turn Authors, to their utter Ruine and undoing; the Consequences of Goals, Fines, Corporal Punishments, and God knows what, having made them very cautious of putting their Brethren out of their Temper.

And as to Musick, they thought it needless; but imagin'd, that being to eat their Dinner in the same Individual Room, where all the Charming Performance of St. Cecilia's Feast, and Esq; Weedon's Divine Consort was heard; they made no Question, but the Harmony had inspir'd the House; which join'd to their own Nonsense, would be Musick enough.

The Gentleman who sent a Letter to the Society, Dated the 8th. of November, and sign'd with a Cypher, relating to an Amour with a Young Lady, who has suffer'd some Scandal; is desired to call at Mr. Matthews's in Order to a Satisfaction in his Case.

A Gentleman, who sent a Letter to the Author of this Paper, sign'd J. L. is Humbly desired to give the Author Leave to wait on him where and when he pleases; and is hereby assured, nothing shall be desired of him, but what he will freely and Willingly Consent to; but if he declines a Meeting, he is desired to send

Notice how a Letter may be directed, so as it may come to his hand.

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A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

\* \* \* A Doctor in Physick Cures all the Degrees and Indispositions in Venereal Persons, by a most easie, safe, and expeditious Method; and of whom any Person may have Advice, and a perfect Cure, iet his or her Disease be of the longest Date: He likewise gives his Advice in all Diseases, and prescribes a Cure. Dr. H A R B O R O U G H, (a Graduate Physician) in Great Knights-Riders-street, near Doctors Commons.

THE Amours of Alcippus and Lucippe. A Novel. Written by a Lady. Printed for James Rounse at the Seneca's Head in Exchange-Alley. 1704.